

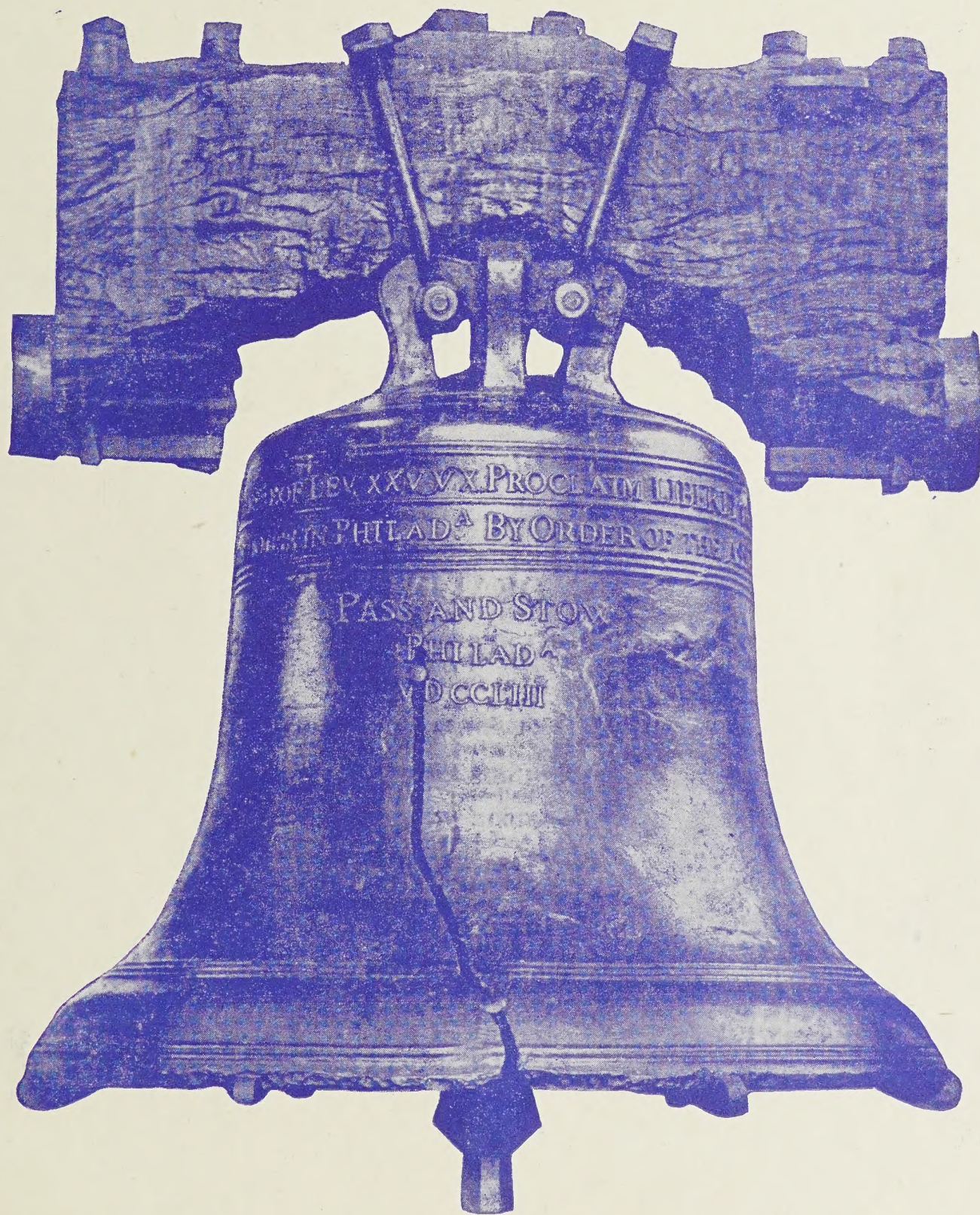
The Carolina Farmer

COVERING THE CAROLINAS FROM THE MOUNTAINS TO THE SEA

VOLUME I

JULY, 1946

NUMBER 2



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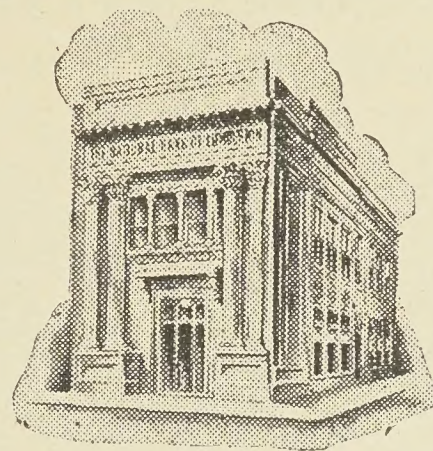
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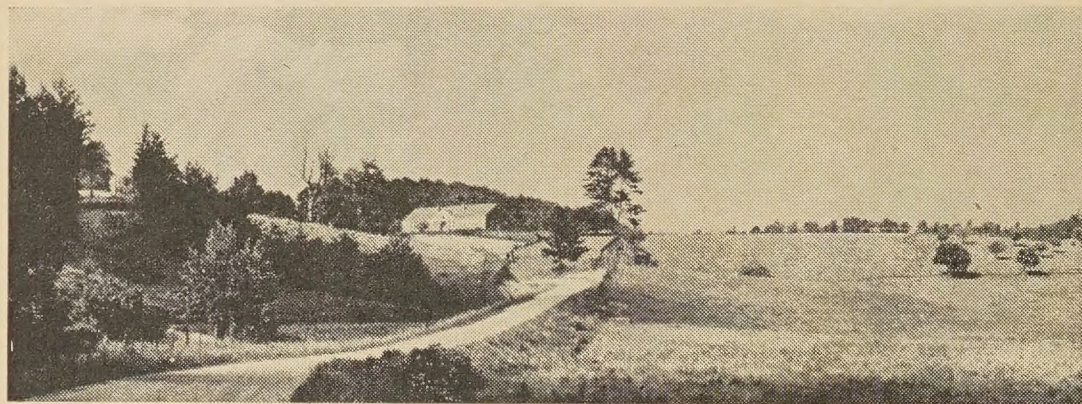
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The Carolina Farmer

Covering the Carolinas from the Mountains to the Sea



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Volume One

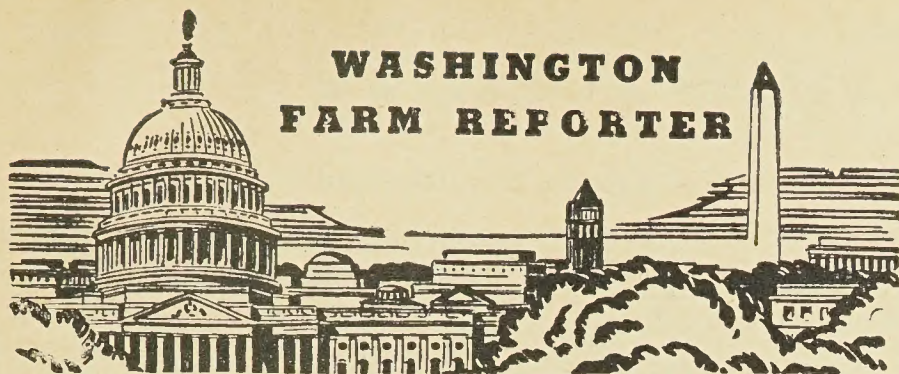
JULY, 1946

Number Two

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Who's Afraid?

Daniel Tobin, whose racketeering teamsters have been extorting millions of dollars from farmers under a Supreme Court ruling that such practices were not illegal, now is out to gobble up cotton farmers.

The International Teamster, official publication of Tobin's International Teamsters Union, tells how to do it in an article entitled "How to Crack the Cotton Bloc." It proposes that union workers boycott cotton goods until the South is brought crawling to lick the boots of Tobin & Co.

"The 'cotton bloc' in Congress," says the Teamster, "is responsible for most of our domestic troubles. It is composed of reactionary southern Democrats who team up with equally reactionary northern Republicans to destroy the living standards of the American people.

"The Southerners in Congress, interested primarily in perpetuating the plantation-slave economy of the South, think that the public is helpless. But it is not. It can strike back with devastating force.

"You can buy rayon underwear; rayon, nylon, silk or wool sox and shirts. You can reject articles made of cotton. Labor can do this job by mobilizing its economic strength and diverting its buying power to cotton substitutes with which the market soon will be loaded.

"You can beat them if you make the simple resolution and tell it to your friends: DON'T BUY COTTON."

What riled Tobin & Co. into such a state of hysterical hate for the South was, of course, the vote of Southerners in both the Senate and House in favor of the Hobbs bill to stop racketeering of the type which has proved very remunerative to the teamsters.

Every sort of pressure, political and otherwise, is being brought on the President to veto the Hobbs bill. Mr. Truman, in vetoing the Case bill under similar pressure, expressed approval of the objectives of the Hobbs bill which was a part of the Case measure.

If Tobin & Co. could destroy the cotton farmer, which they cannot, the next victims undoubtedly would be other groups such as dairying, livestock, grain and other producers of food. Their objective is, of course, to make farmers the slaves of labor.

Dirksen Warns

Rep. Everett Dirksen, Illinois Republican, in a speech prepared for delivery at the annual meeting of the American Plant Food Council in Hot Springs, Va., warns that a "constant and well implemented effort is underway to bring about a collective system in America."

"Let it be candidly admitted that the philosophy of collectivism, sometimes referred to as communism, is definitely on the market in all sections of the earth," Dirksen said. "In proportion as it succeeds in large sections of the world it will become the means for placing international trade in a straight-jacket and will serve as a pressure upon the free enterprise system of America."

World Food Control

The new International Emergency Food Council is running into some serious snags as it takes over the work of the old Combined Food Board. The council is being set up to survey world food supplies and make allocations to famine areas.

The first difficulty was when Russia declined to participate in the Council meeting. Argentina indicated an intention to join, but failed to send a delegate with powers to participate in the meeting. Failure of two large agricultural nations to participate would be a serious blow.

Twenty-two of the United Nations are represented on the Council. Policies of the Council will be directed by a nine-member central committee of which the United States representative (Secretary of Agriculture Clinton Anderson) will be president.

One of the first tasks to face the Council will be development of a program which would assure orderly and efficient movement of food supplies. Several of the so-called famine nations now are exporting, for cash, such foods as nuts and dried fruits to the United States.

Those commodities are coming on the market in competition with American fruits and nuts and depressing prices. There is no shortage of fruits and nuts in this country, but there is a shortage of wheat being shipped to the same countries which are shipping other foods to the United States.

FARM FACTS AND FIGURES

WHEAT GOALS RAISED FOR 1947 CROP

A national wheat goal of 71,700,000 seeded acres for the production of next year's crop was announced today by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

This would be the largest wheat acreage since 1938. About 70 per cent of the total would be planted to winter wheat, and the remainder to spring wheat.

The 1947 goal compares with 71,057,000 acres seeded for the 1946 crop, and with 67,781,000 acres for the 1945 crop. It is based on estimated requirements during 1947-48 for food, feed, seed, exports, and carry-over.

INSECTICIDE SHORTAGE COMPLICATES BOLL WEEVIL SITUATION

Only two-thirds of a normal season's supply of calcium arsenate will be available for cotton growers for use against the boll weevil, according to estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Practically this entire supply is already in the hands of cotton growers or in dealer's warehouses in the south. A shortage of arsenic, a chemical used in making calcium arsenate will keep insecticide manufacturers from making additional supplies.

A serious boll weevil situation is now facing cotton growers in many places in the South. Although weevils should be poisoned wherever they are damaging the crops, the calcium arsenate should not be wasted, as there is little possibility of further supplies of calcium arsenate this year, and probably not of nicotine.

BEST TIME TO BEGIN A FALL GARDEN

Right now, says Johnny Harris, Extension horticulturist at State College. He suggests that seed of cabbage, broccoli and cauliflower be sown in cups or other containers, and thinned to one plant to the cup. After they have grown for 4 to 6 weeks, set the plants, dirt and all, in the garden. In this way the plants will have a much better opportunity of withstanding the hot, dry weather of summer.

NORTH CAROLINA CHANGES UNIT FOR PULPWOOD SALES

Farmers and pulp mills have been notified by C. D. Baueom, superintendent of the Weights and Measures Division of the State Department of Agriculture, that all pulpwood must be bought and sold only on the regular cord basis of 128 cubic feet.

He explained that the 1945 Legislature permitted the unit measure of 160 cubic feet to be used in transactions involving pulpwood only through May 31.

Lumberton Gets Ready ^{By} ROBT. C. RANKIN

From Truck to Basket—the Golden Leaf Arrives

VERY soon after this story is read, Lumberton will be experiencing the first days of what every tobaccoist in this Border Belt city believes will be the greatest marketing year in its history. With a crop in proportion to the one grown last year coming out of the curing barns and pack houses, all Lumberton is optimistic; tobaccoists, merchants, business men and bankers alike; in fact, all Lumberton is expecting to see 37,500,000 pounds of bright leaf tobacco auctioned off on the floors of the city's warehouses before sales end sometime in October. And all Lumberton is making preparations for this banner season.

The facilities of the market have been greatly increased. When the market opens Thursday, August 1st, five large, spacious warehouses will open their doors to the tobacco grower for the first time. These five houses added to those already in operation give Lumberton a total of twelve auction sale houses, each one of them spacious, modernly equipped and comparable to the finest in use today. But the construction of these new warehouses is not all that has been going on in Lumberton in the building line. Another redrying plant is being rapidly brought to completion and, when finished, will bring the total number of redrying plants in Lumberton to three, more than can be found in any other market in the



—Courtesy Lumberton Chamber of Commerce

Belt, either in North or South Carolina.

It's a far cry back to the days of 1926 when Lumberton was a struggling little one buyer tobacco market with two small warehouses which, comparable to the large present day structures, were cracker box in size. At that time, in 1926, Lumberton's market was selling only a little more than 3,000,000 pounds of tobacco. Today, sales range from 32,000,000 to 35,000,000 pounds per year, and instead of several small buildings devoted to the sale of tobacco there is

a group of twenty or more, and they are of such size that they would cover at least twenty-five of the city's building blocks if they were grouped together,

This comparison itself bespeaks a wonderful growth and development; and to one not familiar with the history of the Lumberton market the why and wherefore of this expansion might be a mystery. But there is nothing about it that the man who sells tobacco in Lumberton doesn't understand. He knows that the secret of Lumberton's growth is directly traceable to the service this market's warehousemen have rendered to the man who grows and sells tobacco and to the high market prices that have always been paid by Lumberton warehousemen. The average price paid for the tobacco sold last year is a good example of those high prices. In 1945 the overall average for all the farmers' tobacco sold in Lumberton was \$44.18 per hundred pounds; the highest average price paid in the Belt.

But Lumberton's warehousemen deserve another paragraph. As those who have sold with them know, Lumberton has a crop of warehousemen who are 100 per cent capable and reliable tobaccoists; men whose first thought is always to see that every pound of tobacco brought to them for sale is handled orderly, with dispatch, and then sold for the very highest market price; and to further these ends they spare no expense or pains. They have built big warehouses that

(Continued on Page 15)

Weighing in the Golden Harvest



—Courtesy Lumberton Chamber of Commerce

Aims and Purposes of the North Carolina Tobacco Advisory Council

By W. P. HEDRICK

THE economic welfare of the people of this state is essentially a question of income received from their services and investments. TOBACCO—its production, warehousing, processing and manufacture—represents to North Carolina the most important source of monetary income.

Tobacco is our largest income producer. Last year, 1945, the income from this source was over 51% of our total income from all agricultural crops. More than 358 million dollars. The production, warehousing, processing and manufacture of tobacco means so much to the State that a group of interested citizens recently got together and proposed that some organization be set up to bring together the four branches of the industry for their preservation and promotion.

Hon. R. Gregg Cherry appointed a committee to study the tobacco situation and make recommendations. This committee met in Raleigh on Nov. 30th and recommended that a "North Carolina Tobacco Advisory Council" be set up within the Department of Agriculture. The Council in its recommendations felt that there should be a suitable medium for consultation and coordination on the part of representatives of all the groups dealing with the production, marketing, selling, manufacturing and processing of tobacco.

The general purpose of this group will be to sponsor and encourage the continued production of the world's finest tobaccos, through intensified research relating to soils, fertilization, cultural practices, plant diseases, entomology, seed selection and methods relating to harvesting, curing, handling, sorting and grading of tobacco. It is the feeling of the Council that constant exchange of ideas and advice on the part of representatives of such groups is not only desirable but essential in view of the place that the production of tobacco occupies in the Agricultural program of the State, representing as I said before more than 51% of the total agricultural income.

The membership of the Council consists of representatives of the Farmers, Farmers' organizations, representatives from our State College and Extension Service, Director of the Experiment Station and the Research Department of Duke University. The warehousemen are repre-

sented. Burley growers and warehousemen and what we hope will develop into a new industry in Western North Carolina, growers of Turkish tobacco. The manufacturers and processors have their place on the Council as well as the bankers and merchants.

It must be remembered that all of us have a stake in our agricultural income. The aims and purposes of the Council are to weld together these groups for the preservation and protection of the industry. The Farmers have complete control over production, choice of seed varieties, cultivation and harvesting and curing. Each of these factors is important, and the Council proposes to

sponsor research programs which will promote the continued growth of the world's finest tobaccos.

Due to the great demand and competition for tobacco, buyers have been lax in their inspection and appraisal of lots of tobacco on the warehouse floors. The farmers, quick to observe this practice, have become careless in the sorting and handling of their crop. As we move from this period of strong competition and demand to more stabilized conditions, our sorting and handling program should be intensified, and farmers should be kept abreast with the changes which will affect the profitable marketing of their crop.

The warehousemen, the agent through which the tobacco is sold, has established the auction system as

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the medium of sale. The warehouse furnishes all facilities with which the sales are conducted as well as the auctioneer. When the sale is completed the warehouse pays the farmer, enabling him to get immediate cash for his crop. The warehouseman acts as sales agent for the producer and as disbursing agent for the buyers.

The independent tobacco processors have been responsible in the past for most of the export trade of North Carolina tobaccos. Exports before the war averaged more than 50% of the State's production. However, at the present time exports are at a low level. The fight to regain our foreign markets will require the efforts of all the industry. World supply, world demand and world markets play an important part in international trade.

During the period 1934 to 1938, exports were 44% of our production; 1941 to 1945, only 41% went into export channels. We are faced with foreign competition as is shown by these reports.

India: As a result of research carried out at a tobacco research station in India, a promising cigarette tobacco variety called Amerlo, has been produced. India has appropriated 2 million dollars for this research.

Brazil: Had exceptionally large tobacco crops for 1945-46 season. It is estimated that the crop will be from 14% to 42% more than last season's crop of 58 million pounds. Increased production is attributed to high prices and continued heavy demand for exports, according to a report from the American Consulate at Bahia. Brazil is a competitor of American tobacco growers in the European markets.

These are just two examples of what we face in the export field on one crop. I am sure that many others could be sighted that will affect our export trade in Agricultural products.

It will be the aim of the Council to foster and promote the means for regaining and expanding our export trade.

Burley tobacco in the past has not figured very important in the export field; but during the last four years our blended cigarettes have been "making habit" at the greatest rate in history—in the countries abroad visited by our boys, and it is expected that in the postwar world burley tobacco will take its place in the export field.

North Carolina manufactures a greater volume and a greater value of tobacco products than any other similar area in the world. Tobacco manufacture is North Carolina's chief industry from the standpoint in factories alone. The demand for our

tobaccos is the composite result of several factors. These are—consumer preference, economic and population trends, manufacturer's blending requirements and substitutability of other leaf.

The Council hopes through research, to keep abreast of the manufacturers requirements by fostering the production of the most suitable leaf and to promote the demand for tobacco products domestically and in foreign countries.

New industries for tobacco and allied products will also be a part of the work of the Council—cigarette paper has been one new industry—overshadowing most other developments of the industry during the war period. Prior to 1939 about 85% of all the cigarette paper used in this country was imported from France and the annual value of the foreign paper exported to this country was roughly ten million dollars. Our present self-sufficiency in this field can be credited to Harry H. Strauss, President of the Ecusta Paper Company of Pisgah Forest, N. C.

These are just a few of the things that must be done to promote and hold our tobacco leadership—bankers and retail merchants and all allied industries have a stake in the economic future of the tobacco industry in this state. And the support of all the people in North Carolina is needed to enable North Carolina to maintain its reputation as the producer of the world's finest tobacco and tobacco products.

Tobacco Barn Built for \$32.04

Tobacco barn raising has been common practice in North Carolina for many years, but in these days of high prices, the building of a \$325 barn for \$32.04 by swapping labor is something to think about.

Every year Willie Sommerville, Negro farmer of the Afton section of Warren County, has been worrying about a place to cure his tobacco. This year he decided to build a barn and stop his worries.

With stones from his own farm, he built a three foot foundation. Then, he took some trees out of his woods that should have been out all the time as good thinning practice, according to C. S. Wynn, Negro farm agent of the State College Extension Service.

Finally Sommerville called in his neighbors and by swapping labor, the barn was soon built on a plan supplied by the Agricultural Engineering Department at State College. The only change in the plans was to let the door extend to the ground, providing an easy entrance to the barn.

The only materials purchased were lumber, nails, and roofing paper and the total cost was \$32.04 according to Wynn.

Scott and Shaw Favored Quotas

W. Kerr Scott, Commissioner of Agriculture in North Carolina and R. Flake Shaw, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Farm Bureau Federation strongly urged the continuation of quotas on flue-cured tobacco. As we go to press, the tobacco farmers of the Flue-Cured Belt will vote to determine for themselves whether or not they desire a continuation of this program.

Scott held that "Tobacco has been successfully grown under the quota system administered by the AAA without harm to any other crop area or segment of our economy." Shaw further held that "Prior to the marketing quota system, no tobacco crop in excess of current demand was ever sold at a reasonable profit, but in nearly every instance the penalty of a surplus of production was the impoverishment of the farmer and the community affected by the product."



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Tobacco Groups Set Sale Dates

BORDER BELT OPENS AUGUST 1

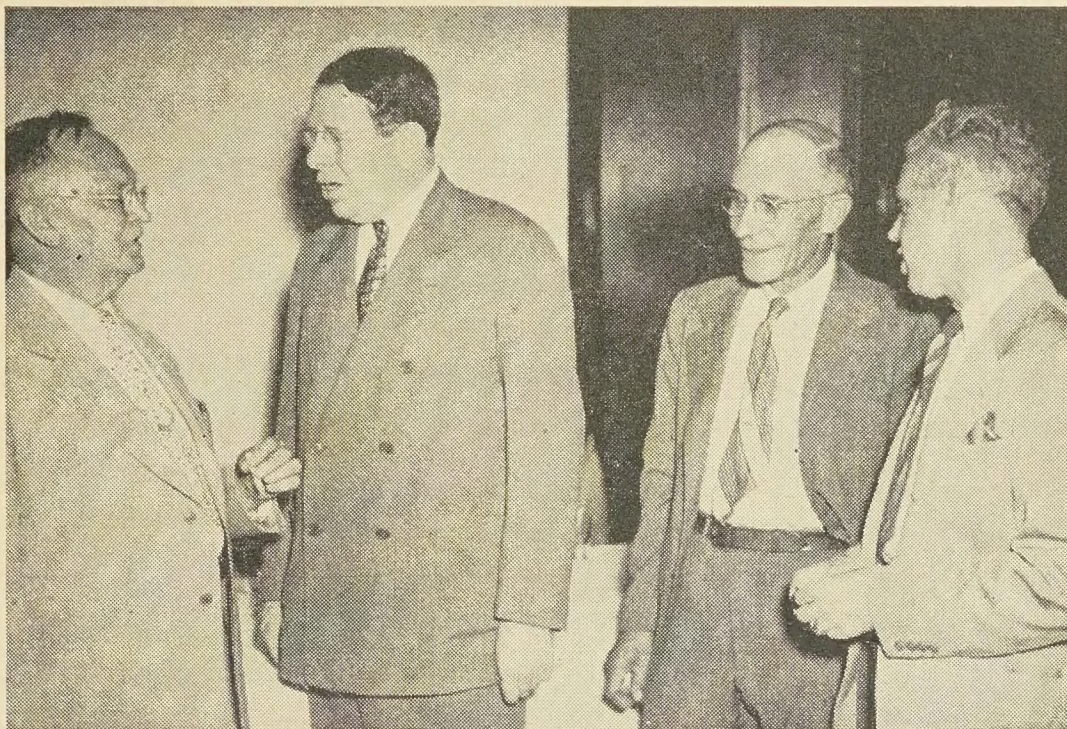
The adoption of market opening dates and of sales regulations for the 1946 tobacco marketing season in Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas, and Virginia was the chief business transacted by the Tobacco Association of the United States at its meeting in Raleigh on June 27 and 28.

The opening dates set by the association are as follows: Georgia-Florida Belt, Wednesday, July 25; North Carolina-South Carolina Border Belts, Thursday, August 1; Eastern North Carolina Belt, Monday, August 19; Middle Belt, Monday, September 9; Old Belt, Monday, September 16; and Dark-Fired Virginia Belt, Monday, December 2.

Sales Regulations

Sales regulations adopted are: The size not exceed 250 pounds; the rate of sale shall be 400 piles per hour; the hours of sale shall be from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. daily, with an hour for lunch, the luncheon hour to be determined by the various markets; the boards of trade shall provide tabulators to follow each sale and every basket shall be counted; effective after sales on Friday, August 16, the number of piles per day on all Georgia-Florida markets then open shall be reduced to the extent of 40 per cent; effective after sales on Friday, September 13, the number of piles per day on all North Carolina-South Carolina Border Belt markets then open shall be reduced to the extent of 40 per cent.

In addition, the convention adopted the recommendation of the executive commit-



Above are pictured (left to right): Lee Ellice, Director of Wachovia Bank & Trust Co., Asheville, N. C.; Hon. J. Melville Broughton, ex-Governor of North Carolina; R. Flake Shaw, Executive Secretary, N. C. Farm Bureau Federation; J. E. Nicholson, President and Editor, The Carolina Farmer.

tee calling for the designation of a committee of nine—three from the growers' groups, three from the warehousemen's groups and three from the buying organizations—empowered to relieve congested markets by either a change in time, or reduction in hours of sale, or calling a holiday. The committee of nine is to be taken from the committee of 15, representing all three tobacco groups, which was

set up in Danville recently.

Officers Elected

Officers elected at a recent general convention session are: Clyde B. Austin of Greenville, Tenn., president; N. M. Shaum of Wilson, first vice-president; Herbert Jackson, Jr., second vice-president; and J. E. Bohannon of Bowling Green, Ky., third vice-president. G. A. Shelton and J. E. Covington, both of Richmond, Va., were elected to the board of governors.

Boll Weevils Emerge To Attack Cotton Crop

Boll weevils are coming out of winter quarters and going into the cotton fields of South Carolina, and recent rainy weather has complicated the situation, say reports reaching James T. Conner, Jr., Extension Entomologist at North Carolina State College.

He suggests that farmers examine their cotton fields closely, particularly around woods, fences, and ditch banks, because it is here that the boll weevil generally shows up in largest numbers. Mopping or spot dusting will give good results early in the season, but when the pest really attacks, general applications of calcium arsenate dust are advisable.



A group of important Tobacco men pose informally during the recent meeting of the Tobacco Association of the United States.

WHAT we plant and successfully grow from our July plantings will largely determine what we eat from our gardens during early fall. It is true that July is one of our most difficult months. This year, of all years, every effort should be put forth to eat directly from our gardens as many days as possible.

Growth of Vegetables Can Be Prolonged

The growth of many of our vegetables can be prolonged during these hot, dry days by providing some means of irrigation either from the well, creek or pond. Some are planting their late gardens just below their fish ponds and piping the water to it through the dam. Water properly used, has in some cases, doubled the yield of vegetables. This is easily understood when we realize that fertilizer must be in solution to be used by the plant.

As crops mature and are taken off remove old stalks and vines—prepare and fertilize ground for future plantings. It is really easier to keep these plots planted and growing vegetables than it is to clean up weeds and grass next spring that have already gone to seed and done their damage.

What To Plant in July

The following may be planted this month: carrots, table peas, tomato plants or seed, cabbage, collards, snapbeans (pole or bush), butterbeans (pole or bush). If you can get them in early this month you can still plant some early maturing variety of sweet corn and sweet potato plants or vines. Turnips can be planted this month or next.

Where tomatoes are subject to sunscald, pick them as soon as they start to turn color and let them ripen in the shade. A good heavy mulch on tomatoes seems to lessen what is known as blossom end rot. This is probably due to the fact that you have controlled the moisture content of your soil to a more or less degree.

How To Get Vegetables Started

If we really wish to get our vegetables started in spite of the hot, dry July weather this can easily be done by leveling off the soil then marking off the rows and soaking with water. Sow seed directly on the moist soil then cover with loose dirt, some deeper than in early spring. Beans and corn will come up without any delay since you have two of the most important factors for seed germination present—moisture and temperature. Mulching with straw, old burlap bags or any available material will aid greatly in conserving moisture as well as helping to control grass and weeds. Remember that mois-

JULY GARDENS

By
R. S. DUNHAM

July is one of the difficult months to have a garden. This year especially, every effort should be made to eat directly from the garden. In this way we help others less fortunate.

ture is very often the limiting factor in growing vegetables during late summer and early fall.

Plant Second Crop Irish Potatoes Now

July and early August is the proper time to put in the second crop of Irish potatoes. The fall crop is more difficult to grow than the spring crop, and yields are generally much lower. It is more difficult to obtain stands from summer planted than from spring-planted potatoes; temperature and rainfall during the growing period are often unsatisfactory. Many soils are not moist enough in late summer and fall to produce a good yield of potatoes. It is of fundamental importance that potatoes used as seed be ready to sprout when planted and that they be placed in a soil which is cool and moist enough to insure favorable conditions for sprouting of the potatoes and growth of the young plants. Lookout Mountain is a good variety because it will come up readily and grow off with comparatively little moisture. Some of the commonly grown spring varieties may be used. For the fall crop cut the seed pieces at least twice as large as in spring. Do not plant freshly cut potatoes in a hot, dry soil. Do not plant potatoes in summer as shallow as in spring. Plant six inches deep and drag off two to three inches in three weeks. If at all convenient it will help to insure a crop to mulch with straw or some other material.

Growing Head Lettuce

For head lettuce sow seed now or not later than early August in a slat covered frame, keep plants well watered, and set plants in rows or cold frame late in August or early September. A few recommended varieties for home gardens are Great Lakes, Imperial 847 and Big Boston. The growing plants need moisture

and plant food. A sharp watch should be kept for green worms.

July the Big Canning Month

Some claim that from a money standpoint, the only profit that we may expect from our gardens is the surplus vegetables that we conserve for future use—either in the form of pickled, dried or canned foods. That being true we cannot emphasize too strongly the need for conserving all the food that we possibly can, not only for our own sake but for the sake of others. July is one of our big canning months. Let us do all in our power to conserve the most food possible this year.

Use Community Canner If Pressure Cooker Is Not Available

If you don't have a pressure cooker at home you should investigate the possibility of using your community cannery. There are some very definite advantages in using the community canneries located at the high schools throughout the south.

1. They have equipment large enough to handle large quantities of fruits and vegetables quickly—assuring a fresh product in the can.

2. Automatic sealing—reducing spoilage to a minimum.

3. Controlled volume cooking—assuring a uniformly cooked product.

4. Takes all the mess and bother out of your kitchen.

5. Meeting and working with your neighbors and friends—a social value that should not be overlooked.

Watch your ornamental gourds during the first of the month. The hot sun may wilt the leaves then fade the lovely colors. Although the gourds may not dry out hard, color will be retained better if they are harvested just before they are mature. Leave hard-shells on until frost or until vines are dead.

Your Flower Garden

The first part of this month is not too late to sow seeds of many of the biennials and perennials. Do not neglect to stake the perennials in garden beds and borders before they begin to bend and break. Pansy seed should be ordered at once, for the new beds should be made the first of August. It is important to buy the best seed that can be obtained. Oriental poppies may be moved now. Separate the crowns and replant. Root cuttings may also be made, cutting the roots into pieces two or three inches long and burying them one inch deep, crown end uppermost, in a mixture of sand and peat moss. Feed zinnias well and give them plenty of water, if you would have plenty of bloom.

The Future Outlook For Cotton in the Carolinas

By
M. G. MANN

COTTON—the redheaded step-child of agriculture in the Carolinas for more than a decade—is far from the casualty status; in fact, its outlook is more promising today than at any time in the last half-century.

Although it is the thinking of some people that cotton is a very sick patient, and of others that it is a completely dead issue in the Carolinas, cotton was never more alive than today and never a more vital part of the agricultural program and the economical structure than in the era we are now approaching.

As farmers in the Carolinas push ahead in their search for the formula for “balanced farming” it becomes more evident every day that cotton must, and will, play an important role in the agricultural program of the future.

Not only do we have the soil to produce a good grade cotton, but we have a progressive farmer, willing to follow modern and intelligent farming methods in his search for “balanced farming,” and facing the facts, it is almost a necessity that we raise cotton in the Carolinas.

North Carolina Second to Texas

North Carolina is the second largest rural state in the Nation, exceeded only by the great state of Texas.

An old Chinese proverb says a good picture is worth a thousand words. This article is as convincing as a picture. The facts are many and well stated. Written by a North Carolinian, with statistics obtained from North Carolina agricultural records, the conclusions reached are equally applicable in South Carolina, where similar conditions exist.

More than half of our citizens live on the farm; and cotton is currently being raised in 67 of our 100 counties. With our large population, and with 27½ % of our population being of the negro race, it is imperative we produce those crops best adapted to the type of farm labor available.

We must also remember that North Carolina has more active spindles than any other state in the nation, with our neighboring state, South Carolina, running a close second.

These facts alone make it an absolute necessity for us to think of cotton as a vital part of our agricultural program of the future, if we are to take advantage of our natural resources, our farm labor available, and our nearby markets.

Naturally, we must lend every effort to learn to produce cotton that will stand up in competition with foreign markets and the ever increasing field of synthetics, such as rayon, nylon, and many others, but there is

definitely a place for cotton in our agricultural program of the future.

However, before we get into the production of cotton, it will be well to study some of the statistical facts which pertain to the history of cotton in North Carolina.

Benefits From Research

In 1928, under the supervision of Dr. R. Y. Winters, at that time in charge of the agricultural research work at State College, a survey was made and it was found that more than 85% of the cotton then being produced was of a 7/8 inch staple length, and more than half of the state's cotton crop was being exported to foreign countries. This in spite of the fact that even then our mills were in need of cotton stapling an inch and longer and of a higher quality fiber, and in order to obtain this kind of cotton it was being shipped from the Texas and Memphis territory to North Carolina mills at a freight rate of more than \$5 per bale, whereas North Carolina soil was well adapted to the kind of cotton the mills needed for which they were willing to pay a premium.

That year the largest single order of improved cotton seed ever made in this state was purchased from a seed

(Continued on Page 16)

Balanced Farming Will Include Cotton in the Program



—Photo by Lewis P. Watson, Raleigh, N. C.



A Prayer

Dedicated to Rural Youth in the Grange

O Heavenly Father, Lord of power and giver of grace and wisdom, look with love and mercy, we beseech thee, upon the children of the Grange. Save them, our Father, from the selfishness, greed and folly of the world. Create within them a greater love for the country and for all the purity, beauty and fragrance of life. O Master, when thy children shrink from difficulties and tremble in the face of danger we do pray for thy great presence to strengthen them and dispel all darkness.

Most merciful Father, make clear to those of older years the rights, privileges and desires of thy little ones. Make it clear to us that all of life is a great school and that its teachers are all who influence by word or deed one of thy children. O Master, as thy servants give of their time and talents to the development of childhood, we do pray for thy special presence and guidance that we may be better prepared to lead them into lives of usefulness.

We pray thy continued blessings on our great Nation and our Order. Bless the leaders, our Father, and all in authority. Fill them with wisdom and true goldiness that all people, even the little ones whom the Master blessed, may dwell in peace, prosperity and the fullness of a new day. Through Jesus Christ, thy son, our Savior. —Amen.

Mrs. Harry B. Caldwell,
Master N. C. State Grange.

TOBACCO REFERENDUM

We trust that every N. C. flue-cured tobacco grower voted for the acreage control program for the years 1947-48-49 on July 12. We have established a program which has improved the price of tobacco and elevated the standard of living of our tobacco growers. Failure to have supported the program would mean economic disaster for the tobacco growers of North Carolina.

Grange Gleanings . . .

IT'S GRANGE POLICY

Guideposts That Help to Steer America's Greatest Farm Organization

LEGISLATIVE AIMS

The legislative program of the National Grange is dedicated to the principles of justice to all and special privileges to none. Those guiding principles are succinctly expressed in the 10-point program unanimously adopted at the 79th Annual Session of the National Grange in Kansas City in November, 1945.

The National Grange believes that a sound farm program is essential to the stability and prosperity of American Agriculture and the nation as a whole, and offers the following basic principles:

1. Conservation of our basic natural wealth of soil and timber must be promoted through sound soil building, water conservation and fire prevention programs.

2. Farmers' equitable share of the national income must be secured through a modernized parity and obtained through fair market prices rather than subsidies. Support prices may be justified where necessary to assure cost of production.

3. We shall continue, as in the past, to encourage both marketing and purchasing cooperative farm organizations as the first reliance for adjusting and stabilizing marketings.

4. We propose creation of a Surplus Commodity Commission by Congress to be provided with a "stock of remedies" for emergency actions in meeting the oc-

casional surpluses inevitable in an economy of balanced abundance.

5. We urge extension of the Marketing Agreements Act to include producers of commodities which can use it to an advantage in assuring consumers adequate supplies at reasonable prices.

6. We favor use of marketing quotas, when approved by two-thirds of the growers voting in a referendum, for preventing surpluses from creating market gluts; supported by a two-price system domestically for diverting excessive supplies to inferior uses.

7. We also favor use of the two-price system for exports, to be accompanied by international commodity agreements assuring American farmers a fair share of world markets at stable prices.

8. We favor Federal and state guidance and assistance in the development of sound, long-range readjustment programs for problem areas.

9. We favor establishment of a Federal Office of Nutrition to cooperate with state, local and private agencies in promoting improved diets through research and education.

10. We favor research in the sciences of production and processing; for discovery of new and expanded uses of farm products; and for improving marketing and distribution.

A MESSAGE TO GRANGE YOUTH

In shaping the policies of the new world order youth is asked to assume new responsibilities, undertake bigger tasks and do more with less. In the days ahead, rural youth will face the temptations of high city wages, modern inventions, and conveniences. Their thinking will determine the course of this nation.

In facing these challenges youth will need stamina, integrity, and clear vision that comes from experiences of rural life at its best.

To help solve these problems youth needs today, organizations which provide guidance, experience, vision, and leadership. It is not enough that the organization give training in agriculture and homemaking, it must provide for the production of economic wealth, health improvement, citizenship training, cooperation and recreation—in a broader sense, the chief objective of the youth organization should be, training youth in the art of living.

Through learning to cope with life's situation today, youth is trained to perform the duties of tomorrow.

In planning a program for rural youth emphasis should be given to those things in life which will develop talents for greater usefulness.

L. R. HARRILL,
State 4-H Club Leader.

FEDERAL LUNCH BILL SIGNED BY PRESIDENT TRUMAN

The school lunch bill was signed by President Truman recently, at which time he issued a statement saying that Congress had shown great wisdom in enacting this legislation. The bill authorizes Federal appropriations in amounts to be determined each year by Congress to finance school lunch programs in cooperation with state and local governments. The Grange gave full support to this program.

Farm Bureau...

SHAW CALLS FOR BOOST IN RETAIL MILK PRICES

Farm Bureau Official Says Public Should Make Up For Loss of Subsidy

AN increase in retail milk prices to 20 cents a quart to make up for loss of the milk subsidy which died with OPA Sunday night was called for by R. Flake Shaw, Executive Secretary of the North Carolina Farm Bureau.

Loss of this subsidy, Shaw said in a prepared statement, will "bankrupt every dairyman and livestock producer in North Carolina" unless it is made up in increased cost to the consumer.

Actually, the price boost would not mean an increase to the farmer but would merely make up for the money he no longer receives from OPA subsidies.

Leaf Co-Op Gets Certificate Of Incorporation

A certificate of incorporation has been issued to the Flue-Cured Tobacco Co-Operative Stabilization with a total capital stock of \$5,000,000 by Secretary of State Thad Eure.

According to the charter, the Corporation is a nonprofit co-operative organized under the co-operative marketing act of North Carolina.

The organization, the incorporators said, is designed to furnish a medium for effectuating any federal program for the support of tobacco prices.

According to the charter, membership in the organization is limited to growers of flue-cured tobacco. However, the Farm Bureau will have the active co-operation of warehousemen, bankers and other groups interested in a stabilization program for tobacco produced in the five flue-cured tobacco states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, it was said.

Directors are: H. G. Blalock, Bakersville, Va.; D. F. Bruton, Adel, Ga.; R. S. Rogers, Dillon, S. C.; Bill Hooks, Whiteville, N. C.; T. W. Allen, Creedmoor, N. C.; J. E. Winslow, Greenville, N. C.; and Carl T. Hicks, Walstonburg, N. C.

Officers are: Carl T. Hicks, Walstonburg, president; H. G. Blalock, Bakersville, Va., vice-president; D. F. Bruton, Adel, Ga., and R. S. Rogers, Dillon, S. C., vice-presidents; Mrs. Irby Walker, Raleigh, secretary-treasurer. Former Governor J. M. Broughton was named general counsel.—*Farm Bureau.*

"The adjustments that have taken place so far in dairy products, livestock and poultry," Shaw said, "are merely transferring away from a \$2,000,000,000 treasury subsidy and placing it on the consumer where it should have remained in the first place. The elimination of the subsidy program will save the average American family \$60 per year in federal taxes."

Abolition of the OPA, whether immediately or in a year or five years, will cause price repercussions, Shaw said. The consumer may well expect some upward adjustments in a few food commodities in order that farmers may meet the cost of production, but in the end the consumer will benefit, he predicted.

"Farmers may now plan their production in an effort to put meat, butter and poultry in abundance back on the meat counters of the nation," he said.

A large percentage of farm products has been finding its way into the black market, Shaw pointed out. Elimination of OPA and the subsidy program, he predicted, will ultimately bring these commodities back into regular trade channels at prices much lower than those prevailing in the black market.

Shaw meantime asked farmers and others to do their part in preventing a wild price rise. "I sincerely hope that farmers, businessmen, industrial leaders and consumers will hold their heads during this crucial period. A sudden and unreasonable price rise at this time will force Congress to shackle us with strict price controls and regulations which many radical elements of our country will try to make permanent."

According to R. Flake Shaw, Executive Secretary of the N. C. Farm Bureau Federation marketing quotas for tobacco have resulted in much more efficient methods of production. As an example—in 1919, when flue-cured tobacco brought 44.4 cents per pound, 811,500 acres of land produced 477 million pounds of tobacco; in 1943, when the price average was 40.2 cents per pound, 844,800 acres, under marketing quotas, produced 789 million pounds. In 1943, under marketing quotas, an acreage 4% larger than the 1919 crop produced 65% more tobacco.

Farm Bureau Meets at Blue Ridge

A capacity crowd of 450 attended the annual Southern Farm Bureau Training School at Blue Ridge, North Carolina, July 14-18. A full program together with a perfect setting for such a meeting made this the best meeting in the long history of these popular Southern Farm Bureau meetings.

The meeting was held in the heart of the Blue Ridge mountains in Western North Carolina, seventeen miles from the famed summer resort of Asheville. The entire afternoons were available for recreation and sight-seeing and a planned recreation program was offered after each general assembly in the evening.

The program included not only the leaders of the Southern Farm Bureaus and the American Farm Bureau Federation but other outstanding figures as well. Speakers in the general assembly were: Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, administrative director of the Associated Women of the AFBF; Hon. J. Melville Broughton, ex-Governor of North Carolina; Ladd Haystead, farm editor of *Fortune* magazine; John Lacy, director of public relations, AFBF; and Edward A. O'Neal, president, AFBF.

Ten classes were held, five simultaneously during the first period and five simultaneously during the second period. All delegates attended at least one class at each of the two periods. A morning chapel program was held each day.

Classes were conducted by the following: Riley G. Arnold, Warren O'Hara, Mrs. Charles W. Sewell, Dr. R. B. Corbett, John Lacy, John Casey, O. R. Long, W. R. Ogg, Miss Ola Chitty, and Edwin H. Pagett.

Making potato chips last year called for 650,000 pounds of potatoes and the employment of 13,000 people.

INCREASE IN WORLD FOOD OUTPUT INDICATED

Conditions affecting food production in most areas of the world were substantially better than a year earlier in mid-June as crops throughout much of the northern hemisphere reached their critical period of growth, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

Although there has been some increase in crop acreage, the total world acreage in food crops is still below prewar. Yields are being restricted despite favorable weather by shortage of fertilizer, draft power and other production facilities.

There will probably be greater supplies of sugar production, particularly in Europe. There may also be slightly more fats and oils in 1946-47 than the previous season, but will be below requirements.

The July Traffic Jam

By
GEORGE M. LITTON

THE sheep business would do well to set its stakes to avoid the month of July as a time to market lambs. The big rush comes the week of the 4th and continues throughout the month. The combined effects of this rush plus the heat waves drive lamb eaters away from meat and when they leave lamb and go to lettuce leaves and jello, the sheep industry loses perhaps a quarter million dollars due to depressed market prices and the hoards of unfinished lambs. Plan them to come to market either before July or afterwards.

Virginia Lamb Growers Make Decision

The Burke's Garden lamb producers of Virginia have learned to stay off the lamb market until September with their April-born lambs. Highland County producers do the same thing. These late dates are possible in these particular localities due to being high and cool enough to get away from heat and some of the damage from parasites. These late lambs have brought around 15 cents per pound and have made plenty of money for four years. Prospects are rather bright for a repeat performance in 1946. For the most of Virginia, however, this is not possible—at least to have the lessened parasite trouble and cooler weather.

Late lambs for most of Virginia are well expressed by the gentleman from Kentucky who said, "Give me a dead January lamb in preference to a live one in May." That's just a way of registering disgust at the many problems confronting the late lamb. His mother will give less milk and go dry earlier. His main growth and fattening has to be accomplished during the height of the parasite season, the heat and humidity lessen his appetite for an already less palatable grass which has gone to seed; and, consequently, into a dormant stage goes both grass and lamb. The end result is that he is too often pushed off into the July muddle as a low grade lamb bringing from \$6 to \$8 whereas being born a month earlier would have put him into the \$14 or \$16 class. True, his mother would have needed 20 pounds more grain worth three cents per pound or sixty cents, and would have required a few more hours of labor worth possibly \$1 per head. But here is a chance to swap \$1.60 for \$6.00 which is a pretty good trade.

If you grow sheep read this article. If you have lambs to market read it again. Learn how to earn more for producing extra quality. Marketing is as important as production.



Choice Lambs Are Selling for Approximately \$20.00 Per Head

Other Disadvantages In July

There's more disadvantage to July than the break in the market. The grass is also less digestible. Crampton of Canada during 1944 ran seasonal digestion trials with sheep on pastures and found that early spring grass had about 75% digestibility, but declined to 60% and below in six to eight weeks. Our experiments with 200 lambs over two years here at V. P. I. show that during May they made an average gain of .55 pounds per day which lowered to .45 pounds per day for June. We didn't try it

on into July but my hunch is it goes down faster then. In other words, there's a loss of from three to five pounds of gain per month in June over May, and think what it must be in July! Some lambs were actually as heavy the second week in June as they were the 4th week—they simply didn't gain. I, of course, don't know the full answer but if the grass reduced 15% in digestibility by, let us say, June 10th; then the lamb would have to eat much more in June than in May if the same rate of gain is to be maintained. Hot weather comes

The Eastern Breeder Advises Dipping Sheep for Ticks

During the winter months sheep may become heavily infested with ticks which should be exterminated during the summer months while the weather is warm and after the wool is shorn. Delay dipping until wounds inflicted during shearing have healed. To insure complete eradication, dip again in about three weeks to catch any ticks that may have hatched after the first dipping. Cresol, coal-tar creosote or nicotine is recommended as a sheep dip. The vat should be 40 to 48 inches deep, enough to swim all of the sheep. Many counties maintain a portable dipping vat available to sheep growers and arrangements for its use can usually be made through the local county agent.

which reduces the appetite and, too, the grass seeds which reduce palatability, so instead of more he actually eats less. All these same factors are affecting his mother, so she lets up on the milk supply. No wonder you can almost see the "bloom" come off these lambs in this season.

Something About Creep Feeding

We hear a lot about creep feeding lambs. In our experiments here with feeding trials on fertilized pasture, we've fed the lambs and not fed them. We've fed one of a set of twins and not fed the other. We've compared singles and twins and we've even gone so far as to feed the ewes and not to feed them; but, all the response we got is a slightly better finished carcass which will in no way pay the grain bill. The daily gain is not affected. All this work has been carried out with early lambs and no work is available on lambs after July 1, so we couldn't say about creep feeding the late ones. It would seem a sounder practice, therefore, to get fertilizer for the pastures with the money that would have gone into the feed for creep feeding lambs. I couldn't say either that there aren't some conditions under which creep feeding might pay. We know that creep feeding from birth until permanent pasture is ready will pay, but after grass comes it doesn't!

Advantages From Early Feeding Maintained

The advantages they gain from this early feeding is maintained right on them to market time. The Indiana station found that this early feeding would give an advantage of some 4 or 5 pounds which is maintained right on until they are sold. This creep feeding should be started with very finely ground feeds and then be gradually switched to coarser feed as they learn to eat. Kentucky says that cracked corn as a ration in the creep is just as good as any mixture of different feeds. Personally, I like a lit-

tle sweet feed or molasses in it so they will eat more, but it's too late for that now.

In marketing lambs, we've got to get paid for producing extra quality. What is the use using a purebred ram, or fertilizing pastures, or keeping parasites under control, or docking

furnish enough floor space for a farmer to spread his tobacco orderly, so it can be sold without being trampled or dragged from one spot to another. They have worked out a sales system that eliminates the confusion and the delay that went with the age-old "block system." Now, every warehouse firm in Lumberton has a guaranteed sale every day, the buyers go to a warehouse of each firm at a specified time each day for a guaranteed sale, and once a tobacco grower has his offerings on the floor of a Lumberton warehouse he knows exactly when it will be sold. Confusion and delay on the Lumberton market is always at a minimum.

There's another angle that makes selling tobacco in Lumberton a pleasure, and that is the courteous reception everyone receives when he drives through the doors of a warehouse there. Courtesy, service and higher prices are words that are often used in advertisements of warehousemen and tobacco markets. Lumberton is no exception, but ever since Lumberton first began to stress courtesy and price its warehousemen have strived to see that the tobacco grower gets all that and more.

Lumberton's warehousemen need no introduction to the tobacco growers of North and South Carolina; their names are familiar to the greater majority of those who have and plant tobacco allotments, but to refresh the minds of those who read this issue of THE CAROLINA FARMER, the six warehouse firms with the names of the

and castrating lambs if they're to be put in the pot and sold with any and all other lambs? No sir, have them graded, and let that blue paint get you some extra dollars for the extra time you've put in your quality production program.

One More Word About Parasites

Just another word about parasites. Lambs going to market by early June can be kept almost 100% parasite free with a very little effort. Be sure both ewes and lambs go to permanent pastures only after having an individual dose of phenothiazine. The real summer parasite season won't start in great force under these conditions until July, so that's another reason to get them off early. If you are better situated to produce late lambs, then do it; but make it later than July. The early ones must be made to go by June and the late ones to go after July.

Lumberton Gets Ready

(Continued from Page 6)

owners and the houses they operate are given below.

Taken alphabetically they are: Britts Warehouse, operated by Lee P. Woody and Edward A. DeJarnette; the Carolina Warehouses Nos. 1 & 2, operated by J. E. Johnson and M. A. Roycroft; the Dixie Warehouses Nos. 1 & 2, operated by N. A. McKeithan and F. K. Biggs; the Hedgpeth Warehouses Nos. 1 & 2, operated by R. H.

I am firmly convinced that the major portion of prosperity must come from the farm and ranch. When the farmer and rancher are not prosperous, neither is industry, labor, or the nation itself.—L. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Company, Omaha, Nebraska.

Hedgpeth, J. K. Roycroft and R. L. Rollins; the Liberty Warehouses Nos. 1, 2 & 3, operated by R. E. Wilkins, Paul Taylor and R. H. Livermore; and the Smith Warehouses Nos. 1 & 2, operated by Tom J. Smith and Paul Sands.

Without an exception all of these men have spent the past few months planning, making preparations for the coming tobacco selling season, so that they can sell a maximum amount of tobacco for their friends and patrons for the very highest market price and with a minimum amount of delay and congestion. Yes, we use those words again . . . they expect to make the 1946 season one marked by courtesy, service and higher market prices.

Future Outlook for Cotton

(Continued from Page 11)

breeder in Hartsville, South Carolina, at a cost of more than \$20,000

How Agricultural Workers Assisted

Through the able assistance of vocational agriculture teachers, county agents, and other agricultural workers, and the North Carolina Cotton Growers Cooperative Association purchasing the seed and furnishing the money, farmers were started on a new highway so far as the production of cotton was concerned, and at the present time the die has been turned completely around and today more than 85% of all the cotton produced in North Carolina is of a premium variety, adding millions of dollars annually to the income of the cotton farmer.

We must not forget that the farmers themselves had to take the lead in bringing about this remarkable change in cotton production in the state. As individual farmers they were not able to do anything about it, and Dr. Winters on many occasions made the statement that until farmers themselves organized and could be brought together in group meetings and taught the need for making changes in the production of cotton there was not anything that he or anyone else could do about it.

In 1922 when the farmers of the state organized their own Cotton Marketing Association, the first step taken was to employ a government licensed classifier and build a modern classing room. Since that day more than two million bales of cotton have been marketed through this classing room, and the same government licensed classifier employed in 1922 is still working for the farmers and is in charge of the grading of their cotton.

In spite of all the improvements that have been made in the production and marketing of cotton in North Carolina since 1922, enough has not yet been done to make cotton a profitable crop year in and year out, and only after the first World War and at the close of the second World War have farmers been paid anything like the prices to which they were entitled for their cotton.

What Is the Answer

The answer to the question: "Can we in North Carolina produce cotton on a profitable basis?"—is definitely yes, but to do so, we must balance our state farm income with that of the nation. *By studying the national*

farm income below and then comparing your state farm income, you will note we are in dire need of adjusting our farming program. For instance 22.6% of the nation's farm income is produced from livestock, yet North Carolina's farmers receive only 2.8% of their total income from livestock. We also need to increase dairying nearly five times its present status, and double our poultry business. On the other hand our income from field crops is double that of the national average.

1944 INCOMES		
National		N. C.
\$20,000,000,000	Total	\$600,000,000
22.6%	Livestock	2.8%
14.3%	Dairy Products	3.6%
7.1%	Poultry Products	3.0%
2.6%	Vegetables	1.4%
3.8%	Fruits & Nuts	1.1%
$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%	Forest Products	$\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%
	Products Used by	
14.5%	Farm Households	24.1%
31.6%	Field Crops	62.3%

The farmers of North Carolina can raise cotton on a profitable basis if they will help to balance the farm income proportions nearer to the national scale. At present Tar Heel farmers are depending upon farm income from field crops exactly double that of the nation as a whole, while we are far below the national marks in livestock, dairy products, poultry, vegetables and fruit.

Need For A Balanced Farm Income

Balance our farm income, and I sincerely believe we will make cotton a profitable crop regardless of the economic condition caused by the rule of supply and demand.

The day has come and gone for the farmer to think of himself as a cotton farmer, or a tobacco farmer, or a peanut farmer. We must think of farming just as we do a department store, where no one department is depended upon to produce the revenue and profit to carry on the business, but where each department is depended upon to produce its proportionate share, so that in the final analysis it presents a sound financial report.

North Carolina farmers living in the 67 cotton-producing counties are facing this challenge. Not only will they have to raise more livestock, but by the same token produce more grain to feed it since the foundation-stone for a profitable livestock program is, first, plenty of home-grown grain.

The need for more cows in the state is imperative and to ever be self-sufficient we must more than

double the present number. Today, there is only one cow per 9.7 persons in the state and the average per capita production is less than half the national average. To balance our farm program and at the same time insure our health standards we must set our goal for, "at least one milk cow on every farm in North Carolina." To meet the national standards, we should also double our poultry production.

Of course to increase the number of cows and double the poultry production it will be necessary to produce more home-grown feeds, but the records show that our field crops require a comparatively small portion of the average farms and many of the state's farmers could, with reasonable effort and planning, maintain a herd of from two to five cows and double their present poultry flocks on the idle acres of their farms.

In balancing our farm program, North Carolina would soon have something to export every month. And then North Carolinians would think of their cotton, tobacco, and peanuts along with their cows, chickens, and grains in the same light. Then cotton can be produced on a profitable basis and its future secure.

We may not be able to sell cotton at even 20 cents a pound, but if it is just a natural part of our balanced farm program, or just another department in a large department store, then we will add the revenue for it to that coming in from other sources, and in the final analysis cotton production will be profitable.

Cotton Is More Than a Fiber

Cotton is not only a fiber. It is a food and feed crop and today through the field of research, new uses of cotton and every part of the stalk are being discovered.

The latest in this respect has come from Lubbock, Texas, where it has been determined that cotton burrs thrown away or burned throughout the cotton-producing South means losses running into millions of dollars, a research chemist at a technological college declares.

In Texas alone, C. G. Brooks, Associate Director of the chemical and textile phase of the Cotton Research Committee of Texas, says that between ten and fifteen million dollars worth of burrs are destroyed which could be processed into commercial products. Continuing, he says that research has shown that commercial material economically procurable from burrs are a boiler water treating compound which acts as a scale inhibitor in hard water, furfural an

(Continued on Page 22)

.. The Carolina Homemaker ..

Jane McKimmon Surveys Pioneer Days

By
RUDOLPH PATE

The work of Mrs. McKimmon will be the guiding star in the Woman's section of this magazine. Her achievements are many and far reaching. She has set a standard which every farm woman should be proud to emulate.—Editor.

USEANING forward in her swivel chair at State College, Dr. Jane S. McKimmon reflected upon the advent of home demonstration work among North Carolina's rural women approximately 35 years ago and exclaimed that "it's wonderful to see so many gratifying results of our method of instruction."

With a twinkle in her kindly blue eyes and an infectious smile, the grey-haired Raleigh native told of how her home demonstration organization has grown from 416 white farm girls in 14 counties in 1911 to a total membership of more than 75,000 white and Negro farm women and girls today. But, she cautioned, the numbers do not tell the story of better homes, happier living, and bank balances which have resulted.

She Will Retire

After playing the chief role for the women in North Carolina's steady march today agricultural diversification and progress, Dr. McKimmon, whose name is a household word from the Outer Banks to the mountain peaks in the west, retired from active service in home demonstration work on July 1, but she will remain as a counselor in the years to come. Her work, however, will always live, and, as someone has said, the progress of the farm women in the State during the last three decades stands as an ever-lasting monument to her.

"It took pulling," she beamed, "but if we were all swept away tomorrow, the work would continue."

Recalling the early activities of the homemaking program, Dr. McKimmon said that her students were "a receptive people who were green and ready to grow" and likened the first club meetings to church gatherings. "Our work," she related, "touched almost every fundamental urge."

No class distinction was known, she said, and the main objectives

were "to produce the goods and to improve the living standards." The farm women, she explained, "wanted to be something, to do something, and to have something."

Actually, Mrs. McKimmon retired from the administrative work in 1937, but she has continued to remain a part of the program by counselling, making speeches to club women, and compiling the history of home demonstration work in the State. Her title since 1937 has been Assistant Director of the State College Agricultural Extension Service.

Book Tells Story

In compiling the home demonstration history, Mrs. McKimmon set herself to the task of writing a book on the subject which was published in 1945 by the University of North Carolina Press and which bears the title, "When We're Green We Grow."

Mrs. McKimmon's book reveals the arresting story of the transformation of rural living in the Tar Heel state and tells of the heroic effort made by many farm families to advance in the world. A message on the jacket of the book includes the following statements:

"Curb-markets and canning clubs, house-building and hat-making, Virginia reels and county fairs—the work and play, the fun and discouragement of farm life in the South—are found in the story of home demonstration work in North Carolina."

"In 1911 Jane McKimmon became North Carolina's first State home demonstration agent. In those days of unpaved roads, the home agent was a combination of errand girl, family counselor, emergency nurse, and instructor in housekeeping techniques. Fortunately, these pioneer agents were women of understanding and common sense. They realized that



DR. JANE S. McKIMMON

assistance was needed rather than domination, that 'it is letting people run their own affairs that counts.'

"Discouragement and hard work they found aplenty, but not monotony. The tasks they were called upon to perform were various and often surprising: mending a hole in the floor of an old couple's cottage, or taking a boatload of children on a hundred-mile ocean trip to a tonsil clinic."

Strong Spirit Helped

Speaking of the citizens with whom she labored, Dr. McKimmon said:

"There was plenty in the people with whom we worked, out there in the country, that let us know that spirit was stronger than obstacles which could be placed in our path."

From its humble beginnings in the five Southern states of South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, North Carolina, and Mississippi, home demonstration work has been extended to every section of America. Mrs. McKimmon started out to try to prove that people can "learn by doing" and that in learning they can accelerate their climb to economic independence, family happiness, and social advancement.

She succeeded.

Mrs. McKimmon, advocate of a richer life for the farm women of the State, was born in Raleigh, and was educated at Peace Junior College and N. C. State College. She, never believing that a person is too old to

continue his education, was 50 years old before she entered State College to earn her B.S. and M.S. degrees. She received the B.S. degree in 1926 and the M.S. degree in 1929. The University of North Carolina, paying tribute to her accomplishments in the improvement of rural living, conferred an honorary degree of LL.D. upon Mrs. McKimmon in 1934.

Her Work Is Model

The noted woman leader, whose work is held up as a model in many sections of the United States, was State Director of Woman's Institute of the Farmers' Institutes from 1908-1911; State Home Demonstration Agent from 1911-1937; and Assistant Director of the Extension Service since that time. She was one of the five original home demonstration agents and has watched the work grow from a meager start to a movement of vast proportions today.

A Scotch descendant, Dr. McKimmon was the first woman in the United States to be awarded the "Distinguished Service Rubv" by the National Epsilon Sigma Phi honorary fraternity of the United States Agricultural Extension Service.

A prominent writer on women's affairs, she is widely known for her newspaper articles and radio broadcasts.

As she sat in her State College office recently, Dr. McKimmon took time out from completing her final assignments at the institution to make a few remarks about the beginning of her work.

Plan Started Slowly

"Back in 1911," she asserted, "there were no organizations for farm women or girls in North Carolina other than those provided by church societies and school betterment groups, and there were few meetings which brought community people together in a common interest.

"The home demonstration club reached into the humblest farm homes with simple demonstrations of how to do the things that mean more comfortable living and better food, and eager women and girls filled the meeting place in every organized county.

"It meant a fight with things as they were and a good hard one, but I have observed in this life that it takes a fight against difficulties to gain anything worthwhile, and this was undertaking a warm human work which enlisted both interests and sympathies. I had seen how eager farm girls were to do something and be something, and I believe in their ability to do it."

Helped Many Governors

Several of North Carolina's governors have called upon Dr. McKimmon for aid in their administrations. In 1917, Governor Bickett appointed her as Director of Home Economics to help direct the World War I food program, and Governor Ehringhaus in 1935 appointed her to the first State Rural Electrification Authority, of which she served as vice-chairman.

Governor Hoey in 1937 and Governor Broughton in 1941 appointed her to the Board of Directors of the State Farmers' Cooperative Exchange, and the latter governors named her a member of the State Council of National Defense during World War II.

In addition to her work as the guiding genius of home demonstration work in the State, Dr. McKimmon also is noted for her contralto voice, and she has a flair for painting. She is a member of the Raleigh Woman's Club, the Raleigh Business and Professional Women's Clubs, the North Carolina Literary and Historical Association, the State, Southern, and American Home Economics Association, and a number of other honorary and professional societies.

A Fitting Tribute

In a fitting tribute to Dr. McKimmon, Nell Battle Lewis, an admirer

and a columnist for *The News and Observer*, once said:

"Mrs. McKimmon's unusual gifts of mind and heart, her power of organization, good sense, patience, tact, and personal charm are best described in the story of home demonstration work in North Carolina which since 1911 she has directed. In this field, she is recognized as one of the pioneers in this country, and the work in North Carolina, under her direction, ranks high in comparison with any in the United States."

Activities Varied

Home demonstration work in the States moved from canning, gardening, poultry, and dairy work to the preparation of food, the planning of meals, household management, selection of suitable materials for the making of clothes, and planning the home for beauty and comfort and arranging for the beautification of the farmstead. In order to buy many of the necessary items with which to make the farm programs a success, the farm women were taught to market the products from their gardens, dairies, and poultry yards.

Through the marketing of farm produce, many young people were enabled to finish high school, and some even earned college degrees.

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Be Your Own Decorator

*You Can Change a Simple House
Into a Beautiful Home*

By
PAULINE E. GORDON

FURNISHING your home can give you lots of pleasure, if you let it be a product of your own thinking and not a carbon copy of your neighbor's. Remember, furnishings that are right for your neighbor's home may not be right for yours. Therefore, when selecting your furnishings be sure to choose the things that you and your family like. Your home will then have individuality and charm. Do not forget to use color—for the present trend in house furnishings is towards lovely, colorful rooms.

You Can Be Your Own Decorator

If you are planning to be your own decorator, look carefully at each room and ask yourself these questions: Does this room present a pleasing picture? Is there order and does it have an appearance of being lived in? Do the furnishings reflect the taste and personality of my family?

There is no set rule or pattern for one to follow in furnishing a home, but there are basic principles of selection and arrangement that will be of help to you.

If you are planning to buy new furniture, be sure to select something that is beautiful, useful, and harmonizes with the furnishings you now own. The charming home has furnishings

These helpful hints will enable you to be your own decorator and have an attractive home without exorbitant expense. The added pleasure will mean much to you and your family.

grouped for a definite purpose—reading, writing, sewing, conversation. Before you buy another piece arrange your furniture in well-planned groups. You may be surprised to find that you need only an occasional chair, a small table, one or two beautiful pictures, and a good lamp.

The Charm of a Room Depends Much On Accessories

The charm of a room depends to a large extent upon the accessories. They are just as important to the appearance of a room as hat, gloves, and shoes are to a costume. They should not be an afterthought but an important part of the furnishings. Too few can make a room look bare and not “lived-in,” and too many can make it look cheap and disorderly. If you use too many “things” your room will have more the appearance of a shop than a home.

It is better to have too few rather than too many. Each object should be given careful thought. Use only



A Cozy Corner for Any Home

those accessories: That harmonize in color, design, and appropriateness to the furnishings and size of your room; with good lines, with suitable and attractive decorations, with type and texture suited to the room and grouping of objects, that are beautiful or useful.

It may be advisable for you to check your accessories by the above guide and decide which are to be. Used, stored for future use, or discarded.

Use Pictures That Have Meaning

Pictures which have no meaning to you should not be placed in your home. They should add to the appearance of the room and not be just “things” on the wall; and should be suited in size and shape to the space in which they are hung. Little ones look like spots; you should group them or remove them. An empty space is more restful than too many pictures. Hang your pictures, wall hangings, or mirrors near enough to a piece of furniture so that they form a part of the group and appear to belong to it.

Use Miniature Collections Sparingly

Miniature collections of animals, vases, and pitchers may give you deep satisfaction, but don't let your hobby clutter up your home. Keep them under glass in tables made for that purpose, or put them on wall shelves or in cabinets. Work out interesting groupings on the table, mantel, or shelf. These groupings may be changed often.

Books and Magazines Add Charm

Books and magazines give a charming atmosphere to the home, adding color and a feeling of constructive leisure-time activities. Both should always be accessible and convenient

Decorations Not Expensive But Attractive



—USDA Extension Service. Photo by Ackerman

Baking With the New Flour

BY MRS. HENRY T. SHARPE

NOW is the time for all of us to see just how little wheat flour we can get along on each week. Our savings will help feed a lot of hungry people in Europe, and our families here at home need not suffer either.

Perhaps you would like to get a little better acquainted with the new "emergency flour." But remember that only by working with it will you be able to obtain the best results.

How To Use Emergency Flour

A good suggestion in using the "emergency flour" is to under-mix rather than over-mix. We sometimes have a tendency to "overwork" our

How we can help feed hungry people in Europe and at the same time keep happy at home, as told by the data from the Food and Nutrition Department, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

mixing spoon and that is just where we have to watch ourselves with the new flour. Because of the high gluten content, over-mixing will stretch the gluten strands to such an extent that the bread will become tough before the leavening agent has had a chance to make it rise sufficiently. A good rule to enforce when making quick breads with the new flour is to mix only until the flour is moistened.

Some Necessary Precautions

When making yeast breads the rising period is shortened in order that the gluten present in the flour does not expand too much. The dough should rise until it is almost doubled in bulk, and better results will be obtained if the temperature is kept down to 80 degrees F.

One of the interesting things about yeast bread made from "emergency flour" is that the dough is sticky when kneaded, but it does not stick to the board. This is an important item because if more flour were added at this point, a less tender loaf would result.

Loaves of bread made from the old 70 per cent extraction wheat are larger than those made from the new 80 per cent product. The loaves made from the "emergency flour" have a more compact texture, but weigh the same as those made from the old flour.

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Favorite Recipes

BLACKBERRY OR DEWBERRY PIE

2½ cups berries, picked over and washed
Sugar
½ teaspoon salt

Cook berries until soft with enough water to prevent burning. Add sugar to taste and salt. Cool. Line pie plate with pastry and fill with berries. Put on upper crust and make a long cut in center. Bake 30 minutes in moderate oven.

PEACH CREAM PUDDING

(Serves 5)

1 cup milk, scalded
¼ cup sugar
⅛ teaspoon salt
1½ teaspoons cornstarch
2 egg yolks
1 cup peaches, drained and diced
½ teaspoon vanilla
⅓ cup walnuts, chopped
½ cup whipping cream

Combine sugar, salt, and cornstarch. Add hot milk, cook until thick. Add egg yolks and vanilla. Cool. Fold peaches, nut meats, and whipped cream into custard.

PEACH CRUMBLE PIE

Peaches
1 cup brown sugar
1 cup flour
3 tablespoons butter

Cut peaches, fill glass pie plate. Cream butter, add flour and sugar and spread over peaches. Bake in moderate oven (350 F.) 45 minutes. Serve in baking dish.

APPLESAUCE CAKE

½ cup butter
1 cup sugar
1 egg
1 cup nut meats, coarsely broken
1 cup raisins, cut
2 cups flour
1 teaspoon soda
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon cloves
½ teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup thick applesauce

Cream butter and sugar thoroughly. Add egg. Beat well. Add nut meats and raisins. Sift dry ingredients together three times, add alternately with applesauce; beat well. Bake in buttered loaf pan (8x4x3 inches) in a moderate oven (350 F.) 45 minutes.

CHEESE-HAM MEDLEY

(Serves 4)

2 tablespoons butter
2 tablespoons flour
1 cup milk
1 cup Natural American Cheese, finely cut
1 cup boiled or baked ham, chopped
½ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon pepper
Paprika

Make white sauce with butter, flour, and milk. Add cheese, stir until melted. Add ham and seasoning. Serve hot over rice.

Hints to Homemakers

By RUTH CURRENT

Spring cleaning isn't over until you have emptied all drawers and closets and cleaned them thoroughly; hung clothes in the fresh air and bright sunshine and brushed them well, looking along seams and under collars for signs of moths.

"Dirt and grease, moths increase." Dry cleaning and laundering will kill moths; so be sure everything is clean before you store it.

Don't stop at one moth hunt. Examine and air clothes at least once a month, clothing specialists recommend. Regular care saves worry.

It's the way a girl carries herself that counts most, fashion experts say. So if you want to look nifty in your clothes, give a little thought to the matter of carrying yourself well.

To begin at the bottom, say the experts, look at your feet. Do your toes point straight ahead? You should walk in a straight line and the weight of your

body should fall through the ankle. If the bulge in front is due to bad posture, learn to carry the body properly and this will gradually tone up the abdominal muscles. If the bulge is from eating too much, you know what to do.

Your chest should be centered over your hips. Shoulders will be right, if the rest of the body is in a reasonably plumb line. In the poised body, the head is centered over the chest, the chest over the hips, and the weight falls through the ankle joints.

Perhaps your blankets are beginning to show the strain of yanking and pulling because they were too short to begin with. If so, there'll never be a better time to lengthen them with a strip of cloth something suitable, at the bottom. Although more than 11 million yards of wool went into blankets during the last quarter of 1945, supplies are still tight.

(Continued on Page 25)

Importance of Good Seed

By W. H. DARST

ONLY a few people fully appreciate or realize to what extent seeds contribute to the agricultural and industrial welfare of our State and nation. Someone has said "human life and human progress depend for continuance, upon the seed of cultivated plants, conserved each year from harvest time to planting time." Nowhere in the United States does this statement take on a greater significance than in the Carolinas where a large part of the annual farm income is derived from the sale of crops.

Consider All Factors

From the standpoint of the individual as well as the state or nation, the planting of high quality seed is the first essential for economical and profitable crop production. The other essentials for profitable production such as the preparation of the soil, the use of proper fertilizers, harvesting and storage are considerations that often occupy the farmers thoughts to the exclusion of the importance of the use of high quality seed. The high cost of preparing a good seed bed, and applying the proper fertilizer necessitates the use of seed that will produce a good stand of high producing plants, a crop that will mature at the proper time, and utilize to the best advantage the available plant food in the soil.

Cheap Seed Comes High

It has been observed that the average farmer in the Carolinas, when he buys seed, considers the price first, rather than the analysis as shown on the seed tag which is usually attached to the seed. Many farmers who read the information on the seed tag fail to comprehend the significance of the statements made.

High quality in seeds depends on several considerations, the most important of which are adaptation, breeding, purity, germination and weed seed content. The seed tag attached to the seed for sale does not always declare, unless the seed is certified, the adaptation and the breeding of the seed. However, the tag does state where the seed was grown and the variety or strain number of the seed. Other important statements found on the seed tag are the germination, the purity, the percentage of other crop seeds, the inert matter, and the weed seed content. An additional statement is made as to the number of noxious weed seed contained in a pound of the crop seed.

If a farmer wishes the best seed obtainable, he should first consult his agricultural experimental stations as to the recommended varieties for his locality and type of soil. In North Carolina, official variety and strain tests of all crops are conducted each year in the various regions of the State. Recommendations made by the agricultural experimental station are based on these tests. In addition to this information, the farmer should know the per cent germination, purity, other crop seed and weed seed content. This information is supplied on the seed tag attached to the seed on sale. If the seed has not been tested, or analyzed, a representative sample may be sent to the State seed laboratory for analysis. The per cent germination, purity, and the weed seed content are important considerations that should not be overlooked in the choice of seed to plant.

Weather Causing Tobacco Troubles

Weather conditions are chiefly responsible for tobacco plants having narrow, thickened leaves and premature buttoning of the crop, according to R. R. Bennett, Extension tobacco specialist at State College.

A number of farmers from various sections of the state have been reporting such conditions and have become alarmed, thinking some disease may be responsible for the condition.

"I have just returned from a trip through many of the tobacco counties," Bennett says. "In Wilson I found tobacco plants scattered over the field with narrow, thickened leaves and this premature buttoning. In one end of the field about one-quarter of an acre was shaded by several large water oaks. Under the shade, where it had been unusually dark, cool, and damp, every plant showed the described conditions.

"Whereas, in the open field, where plants could get some sunlight, a small percentage of the plants were abnormal. Most of the buttoning and the narrow, thickened leaves is due to lack of warm sunlight, excess rain, and cold nights and days.

"Plants generally have started off with a poor root system because of the presence of abundant moisture after setting.

"I would advise frequent cultivation to aerate the soil and the putting of all the dirt around the tobacco that the crop will stand."

Seed Grazing Crops For Cheaper Feeds

Supplemental grazing crops for fall, winter, and spring grazing furnish some of the cheapest feed that a farmer can grow, say livestock men and agronomists of the State College Extension Service and the Agricultural Experiment Station.

They lay down four simple rules for success with these crops. These rules are: seed early, seed heavy, cross drill in seeding so as to get a perfect stand; and apply plenty of fertilizer at planting and some nitrogen in the fall and again in the spring.

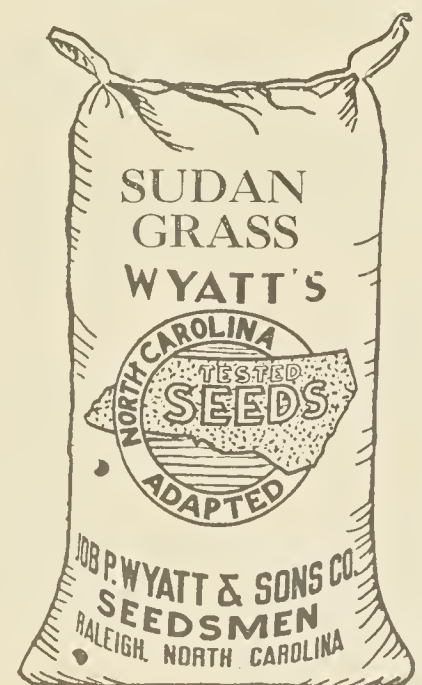
The time to plant is in August for the western part of North Carolina and September for the eastern half.

Dr. R. L. Lovvorn, pasture crops specialist, suggests a seeding of one bushel each of barley, oats, and rye per acre plus 15 pounds of Italian rye grass and 15 pounds of crimson clover. Three bushels of oats and one bushel of rye added to the rye grass and crimson clover also makes a good seeding combination.

Some farmers are seeding 30 pounds of rye grass and 20 pounds of crimson clover per acre.

Where a grower finds that he is unable to seed until real late in the season, after the Hessian fly-free date, he can use a mixture of 2 bushels of wheat, 20 pounds of rye grass, and 15 pounds of crimson clover.

Farmers are using 6-8-6 fertilizer at rates depending on the fertility of the land for the initial fertilization. On real rich land they are starting with 300 pounds per acre and this amount is increased on the medium to poor lands, depending on the richness of the soil and whether it is particularly sandy or not.



N. C. LIVESTOCK AUCTION MARKETS

<i>Name of Market</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Name of Manager</i>
Monday		
Hamilton Bros. LS Auction	Andrews	R. B. Hamilton
Debmans LS Yards	Shelby	J. H. Debman
Tuesday		
Gaston Sales Barn	Kings Mountain	O. O. Jackson
Burke LS Market	Drexel	E. A. Stamey
Sutton & Welsh LS Market	Clinton	Gladstone Sutton & S. W. Welsh, Jr.
Raleigh Stock Yards	Raleigh	W. T. Scarborough
Hertford LS & Supply Co.	Hertford	H. C. Stokes
P. R. Worsley's Stock Yards	Rocky Mount	P. R. Worsley
Morris LS Co., Inc.	Charlotte	Harvey Morris
Wednesday		
Central LS Market	Lexington	W. H. Lomax
Oxford LS Market	Oxford	H. E. Harris
Statesville LS Market	Statesville	J. T. Alexander, Moody White & Alan Templeton
John F. Hobbs	Goldsboro	John F. Hobbs
Shelby Sales Stables	Shelby	Oscar T. Pitts
J. T. Pugh Commission Co.	Asheboro	J. T. Pugh
Patterson's Stockyards	Sanford	O. F. Patterson
Thursday		
Wallace Stockyards	Wallace	D. L. Wells & William Brice
Farmers Mutual LS Market	Hillsboro	Robert Nichols
Haywood Mutual Stockyards	Clyde	L. H. Bramlett
West Jefferson LS Market	W. Jefferson	Walter Stringer
John F. Hobbs	Goldsboro	John F. Hobbs
Friday		
Warren Co. LS Market, Inc.	Warrenton	T. B. Creech
Asheville LS Yards	Asheville	Oscar Pitts
Daily Livestock Market		
Kinston Union Stock Yards	Kinston	H. H. Rushton

The Future Outlook for Cotton

(Continued from Page 16)

important chemical compound, a building board substance, plastic filler and fertilizer.

Of these, furfural is probably the most important. It is used in the synthetic of plastics, in fixing motor oil, in making analine dye, in a fungicide and in the synthetic rubber industry in the recovery of budatiene.

This is only one of the many research projects now underway to utilize the cotton stalk and the time may come when its value may equal that of the lint.

Cotton An Integral Part of Agricultural Life

Yes, cotton is an integral part of the whole agricultural life of our nation. It has a social aspect that few people have ever stopped to consider, and whenever calamity howlers in Washington and other places predict that America must stop growing cotton, they fail to answer the question, "What will we do with a large percentage of the more than two million farm families in the South now engaged in the production of cotton?" Frankly, it presents a social problem that could not possibly be solved within the next 50 years.

With a well departmentalized farming program, cotton as just one of the many departments, and with intelligent application of the rule of the law of supply and demand, producing those qualities of cotton that local mills want, seeking at every turn of the road to lower production through intelligent farming methods, cotton can be made one of the profitable departments of any farm.

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Save That Feed Now

By
JAMES E. ROLLINS

The way to stay in the poultry business is to make every pound of feed produce a maximum of poultry and eggs. Present feed shortages will teach us many good lessons.

EVEN the present shortage of poultry feeds has its good points. Many poultrymen are being forced to resort to more efficient practices to make production of poultry possible.

County agents, agriculture teachers and poultry specialists have been advising all of these practices for years, but many poultrymen would not listen. Now the only way they can stay in business is to make every pound of feed produce a maximum amount of poultry or eggs.

Cull

Culling should begin when the chicks are hatched and end only when the entire flock is sold. All undersized chicks should be disposed of the first time they can be detected. Spend a little time each day watching the flock to detect such birds. Don't depend on occasional culling, because every pound of feed eaten by culls is that much less the producers will have. In the case of laying flocks dispose of the hens as fast as they go out of production, unless they are being kept for breeders. Usually you can detect the hens that are not laying without even catching them, as they are lazy and spend much time on the roosts.

Provide Green Range

Plenty of green range should be provided for growing pullets and laying hens. Many flock owners report that they save up to one half of the amount of mash normally used by giving the flock access to succulent green feed. Such crops as soy beans, clovers and grasses provide excellent range. Either a permanent pasture sod or temporary grazing crops are satisfactory.

Alternate lots should be provided for hens so as not to kill the crop in a short time. For example, one lot in front of the laying house and one behind is a good arrangement. While the flock is ranging on one lot the other can grow.

In the case of the flock of pullets the best arrangement is to provide small shelters about 10 by 12 feet for each 100 birds. These should be scattered over a clean, well drained range

that was not used by poultry last year. Place the shelters at the lower edge of the field and gradually move them up the hill as the green feed is cleaned up. In this way the drainage from used land is always away from the birds.

Control Parasites

A lot of feed can be wasted on birds infested with lice, mites or worms. These feed wasters should be controlled. Paint roost poles and supports, dropping boards, and nests annually with carbolineum to control mites. Treat roosts periodically as needed with nicotine perch paint to control lice. The lice are the long white bugs that are found on the birds. The mites are small grey or red parasites found in the nests and underneath the roost poles.

It is easy to detect the presence of lice and mites because they can be seen, but another parasite even more serious and not so easy to detect is worms. When the pullets are moved from the brooder house to the range each bird should be given a worm capsule. Then again when they are brought to the laying house they should be wormed again. The cost of these two treatments is very small and will greatly improve the production of the flock.

Vaccinate

Do not take chances on going to the expense of producing a nice flock of pullets and then losing those high priced fall and winter eggs because of fowl pox. The cost of vaccination is less than 1c per bird, and is so simple anyone can do it. Complete directions come with each package of vaccine. Birds should be vaccinated when they are between six and fourteen weeks of age.

Feeders

Regardless of the age of the birds or where they are kept, do not let them waste feed. Provide plenty of feeders of the correct size. Also be sure that every feeder has a grill or reel over the top to keep the birds out and a lip on each side to keep the birds from dragging feed out.

Plenty of cool fresh water also increases the efficiency of the birds.



Five Point Plan For Poultrymen

"Chick" Parrish has given the following five-point plan on how poultrymen may best meet the severe feed shortage, which may continue into 1947.

1. Encourage an immediate and drastic reduction in egg settings.
2. Sell all broilers when they reach weight of 2½ pounds. Birds of that weight consume considerable feed.
3. Cull all laying and breeding flocks at once to eliminate non-productive stock.
4. Use green ranges more freely, limiting mash feeding to 4 hours daily, if necessary. Grow more grains.
5. Use the feed that is saved to develop better pullets for future breeding and laying stock.

Citing figures prepared by D. S. Coltrane of the State Department of Agriculture, Parrish said that national supplies of oil meals have been reduced by 280 thousand tons since last summer, and that supplies of grain by-product feeds are about one-fourth smaller.

What's a Deck Without a Joker?

"I see," remarked Mr. Jones, "that a man who speaks six languages has just married a woman who speaks three."

"That," replied the long-wedded Mr. Brown, "seems to be about the right handicap."

"What was she complaining about?" asked the grocer.

"The long wait," replied the clerk.

"You can't please some people. Yesterday she complained about the short weight."

Father: "Young man, what do you mean by bringing Dorothy home at 6 in the morning?"

Charlie: "Well, my gosh, I have to be at work by 7."

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Baking With the New Flour

(Continued from Page 20)

Enriched "emergency flour" has a higher food value.

Significance of Word Bromated

You may notice the word "bromated" on some of the new sacks of flour. This means that an acid salt has been added to slow up the yeast in order that the added amount of gluten will have a chance to expand the proper amount.

When using oatmeal or some other substitute for a portion of the wheat flour called for, it pays to use a recipe that has been tested. Otherwise you will throw the recipe out of balance, and that leads to trouble. Here is a delicious recipe for an old favorite, oatmeal cookies.

OATMEAL COOKIES

- 4 tablespoons shortening
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup honey
- 1 tablespoon milk
- 1 egg
- 1 cup rolled oats
- 1 cup flour
- 3 teaspoons baking powder
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon cinnamon
- $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon allspice
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup raisins

1. Cream shortening and honey together. Add egg and milk; beat until fluffy. Stir in the rolled oats.

2. Sift together flour, baking powder, salt, cinnamon and allspice. Add the raisins, mixing well.

3. Drop by teaspoonsful on a well greased baking sheet. Bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., for 10 to 12 minutes.

Utilizing Stale Bread

More than ever now you homemakers will be interested in using every slice of bread available. Stale bread takes a new lease on life when each slice is spread lightly with butter or margarine, tied in waxed paper, and allowed to remain in the oven approximately 10 minutes. If served when warm, the freshened bread does not need any additional spread.

Hay, especially legume hay, reflects very sharply the lack of soil nutrients in the land on which it was grown. In addition, no other crop reflects poor harvesting methods as sharply as does legume hay. Quality of hay can vary from 100 per cent to less than zero, depending on time of cutting and weather conditions at harvest time.—Dr. Gus Bohstedt, University of Wisconsin.

Hints to Homemakers

(Continued from Page 20)

It pays the homemaker to get her family up 15 minutes earlier in the morning in order to avoid petty annoyances and upset feelings that often cause that breakfast-time rush and confusion.

"Mothproof" containers alone do not eliminate the pest hazard. If they're tightly enough sealed, with no cracks, they keep moths from getting in from the outside but they don't prevent any moth larvae already lurking in the clothes from doing their dirty work. Hence the necessity for having the woollens thoroughly cleaned. As an added protection, use a spray or flakes of naphthalene, or paradichlorobenzene, or moth balls—a pound for a small chest, 3 pounds for an average closet. The flakes or balls give off a gas which discourages the larvae from feeding and kills them if the concentration is high enough. As the gas is heavier than air and sinks, the flakes should be put high in the closet and renewed, if necessary.

Be Your Own Decorator

(Continued from Page 19)

to a comfortable chair with adequate light, both natural and artificial.

Open book shelves are inviting and indicate that your books are used often. They are much more attractive than closed shelves. It is not necessary to fill the shelves with books—extra space may be used for small radio or decorative objects.

Your Lighting Fixtures

Lamps and lighting fixtures are both decorative and useful accessories. Poor lights are bad on the eyes and can make a room look dingy and dark. Your lamps, therefore, should be efficient yet beautiful and fit into your plan of decoration.

Select your lamps with white or light shades, well proportioned to the base. The shades used in a room should be similar to avoid a spotty appearance. Pairs of lamps may be used effectively at opposite ends of the davenport, with a pair of chairs, on bed-side tables, and other places where formal balance is desired.

Many lamps are too small. They should be large enough to give a good light, and of the right size and proportion for the supporting tables. Keep lamps as nearly as possible on a level throughout the room. A well-designed floor lamp can be used effectively and furnishes good light for close work.

By being your own decorator you can change a simple house into a beautiful home.



from PROGRESS

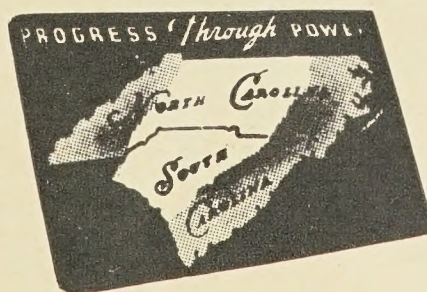
Running water, modern plumbing, and lights that eliminate smoky chimneys, flaring wicks, and oily fumes are usually the first conveniences electricity brings to the home . . . but dozens of others follow. Once used, they become life-time essentials.

Outside the home, electricity helps in more than 60 ways* to reduce risks and increase profits on the farm.

Thousands of farms to be electrified in the next few years are in the Piedmont Carolinas . . . where practical rural electrification began over 25 years ago.

Perhaps your own farm is among those to be electrified, or to extend its use of electricity, in the early future. In either case, our agricultural engineers invite you to consult them, through your nearest Duke Power office.

* Listed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.



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ACROSS THE EDITOR'S DESK

What Is A Life Worth?

The letter of the law—the spirit of the law; two things; the one the law, the other common sense. They must mix to secure results. Too many people drive by the letter of the law. If something happens, that is just too bad. If I am in the right, why should I worry? That seems to be the attitude of too many drivers. The result, slaughter and seemingly continued indifference if checking speed and reckless driving is the measuring stick.

An engineer on a train must be licensed, so to speak. He works his way up from the bottom. He must be careful, sober, dependable and consistent in his daily habits if he is to be a safe engineer. Not so with the driver of a car. Two things he must have: a car, a license, and the most has been said. He's off.

Just what is a life worth? Too little, if facts are to tell the tale. The daily toll is mounting. We talk about more cars, faster cars and greater speed but just what are we doing to curb accidents? When will we have an effective law with effective enforcement that keeps drunken drivers from behind the wheel; that keeps speed under control; that keeps drivers from passing on dangerous curves? When will we have a law that really curbs speed, reckless driving, and drunken driving, and thus make a life really seem worth while? Facts tell the tale. Old cars now, but new and faster cars later; one the parallel of the other. What shall we do about it. Is a life worth while?

OPA

We have no quarrel with anyone—here nor there. We are dealing with facts only. The OPA has done much good. It has held

down prices on rents and certain commodities. The objective is laudable. If in the beginning, it had been “under simplified” instead of being “over complicated” its good work could have been extended.

There is a time for reckoning with all things. It is time now to do something particularly with the meat and dairy situation. Harm only is coming to these industries under present plans and attempts at regulation. The more rules that are applied, the more black markets spread, particularly in the meat industry.

If still something in the way of regulation is to be attempted, it is our feeling that the authorities should start over. The rule of common sense should be applied, remembering that the public is a big factor in the national picture always. Never can a law be enforced, neither a regulation nor a rule, unless a majority are in favor of it. After all, probably the best way is to remove all regulations and let Father Time aid in adjusting the problems in these industries. We may suffer for a time but in the end all will be righted. Competition will justly compensate for the overly greedy profit-takers. Shall we give it a try. The situation certainly could not be worse in the meat and dairy industries.

Revival of Good Day's Work

The Record Stockman of Denver, Colorado, well says that the revival of a good day's work is a big necessity.

“Where is our farm machinery production?” asks the American farmer today as he stands ready and willing for another big production year to halt the threat of hunger and actual famine throughout the entire post-war world.

The farm machinery manufacturers have replied: They make the answer clear:

“Your new tractor is tied up with strikes—not only within the implement factories, but with strikes that stop delivery of steel, coal and other products that go into the making of that tractor.

“The world is relying on the American farm to produce and produce even more than ever before—to feed a starving world.

“The American farm is dependent on more machinery, and more machinery cannot be supplied until labor questions are settled, and production begins on an ever-increasing scale.

“To get farm equipment, we must have all-out production of steel, of electrical equipment, of tires, of bearings, of parts of all kinds.”

Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., has notified Secretary of Agriculture Anderson that one of their farm tractor assembly lines would be stopped at once, and their entire tractor production would be shut down because of strikes in plants of suppliers who furnish component parts for the machines.

W. A. Roberts, chairman of the Farm Equipment Institute executive committee, says the supply of farm machinery has been even shorter in the first half of 1946 than it was the first six months of 1945. The reason: the machine manufacturer has been shut down altogether or crippling along on a schedule impossible because of material shortages, lack of manpower, or both.

“We must tool up for production of food to win the peace, just as we tooled up for production of weapons to win the war.

“In other words,” he concluded, “*what America needs is the revival of a good day's work.*”

State College Answers

Question: How does sweet potato meal compare with corn as livestock feed?

Answer: The sweet potato meal, a new feed to North Carolina farmers, is fully as good as corn in nutritional value, and the livestock will eat it as readily as they do corn. In addition to these qualities the meal will keep indefinitely in the crib since weevils and other insects will not bother it. Rats are the only known pests that need be considered in storing the meal. Dehydrators are to be in operation soon at Tabor City, Greenville, Newton, and Oriental to take care of surplus production and culls.

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